

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

### The Reactivity of Azidonitrobenzofuroxans Towards 1,3-Dicarbonyl Compounds: Unexpected formation of Amino Derivative via the Regitz Diazo Transfer and Tautomerism Study

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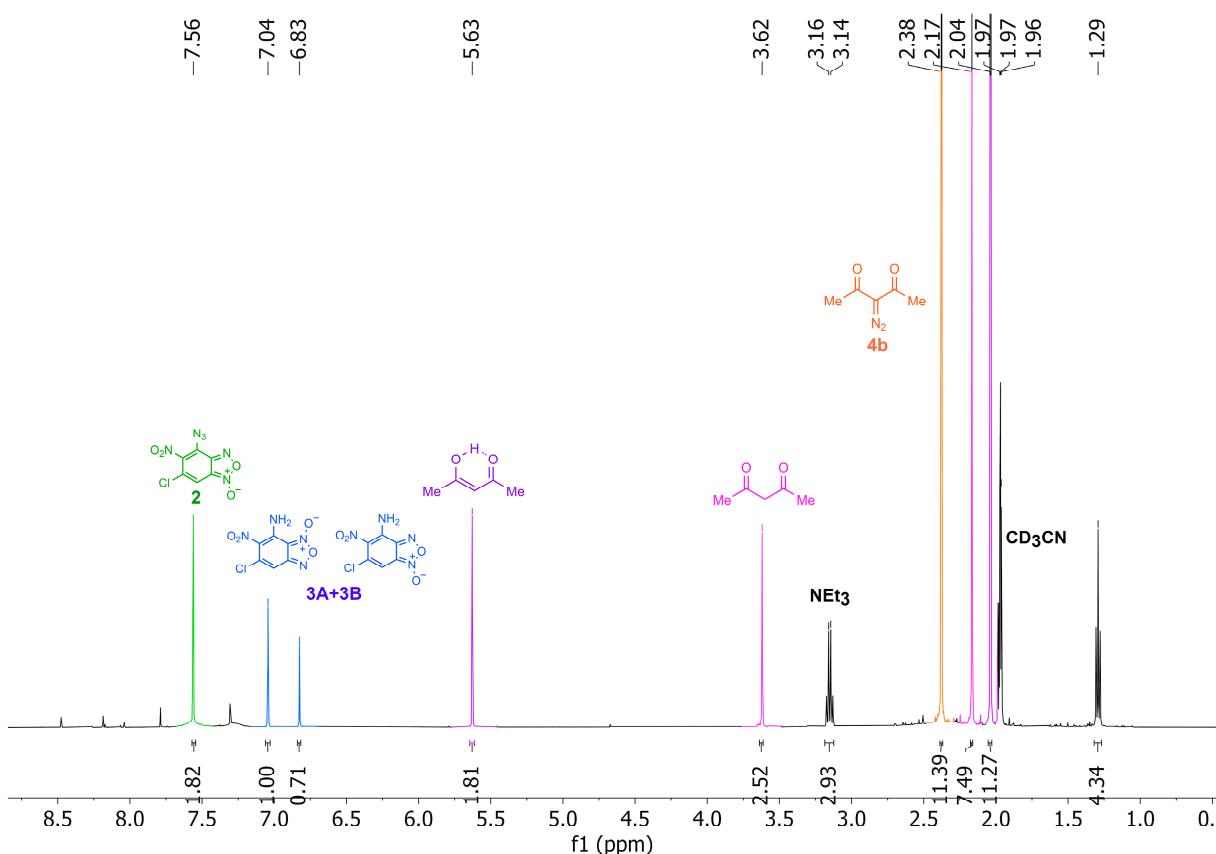
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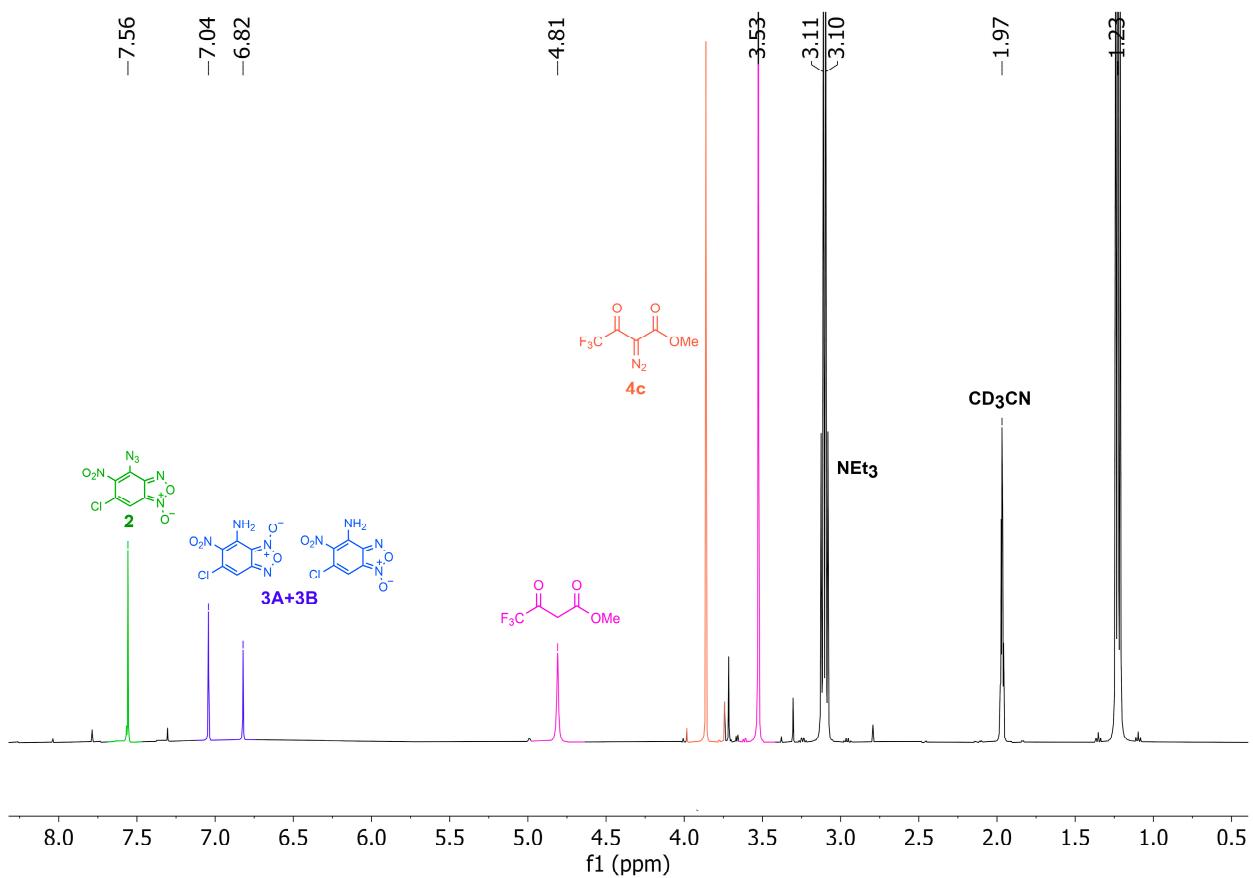
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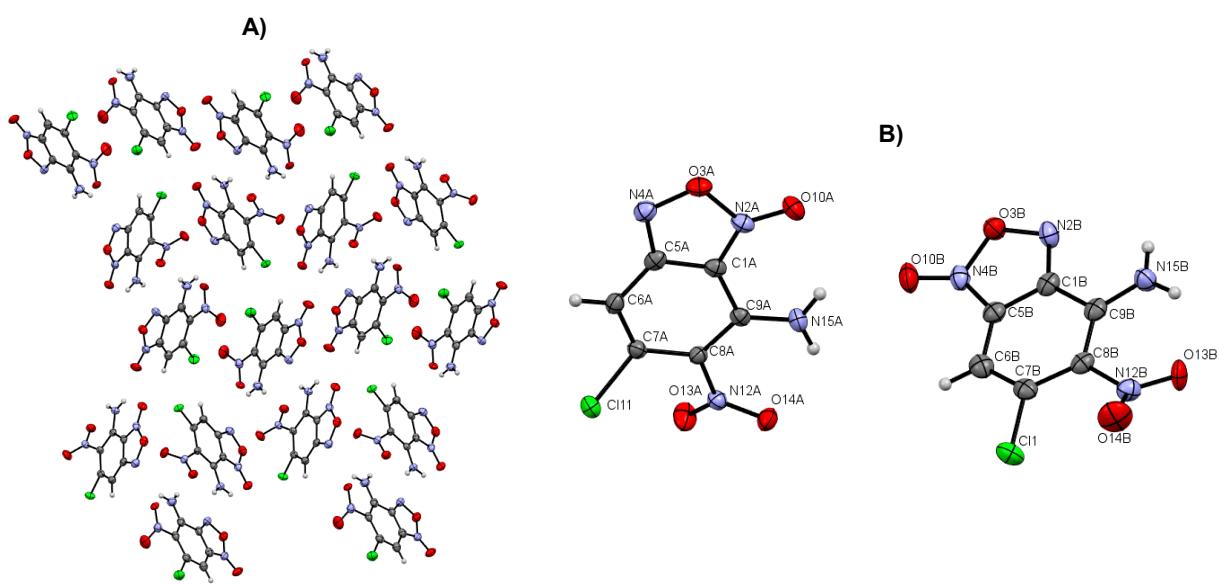
\* chugunova.e.a@gmail.com (E.C.); agazizov@iopc.ru (A.G.); nurasar.82@mail.ru (N.A.); Tel.: +7-843-272-7324 (E.C., A.G.), +7-724-223-1041 (N.A.)



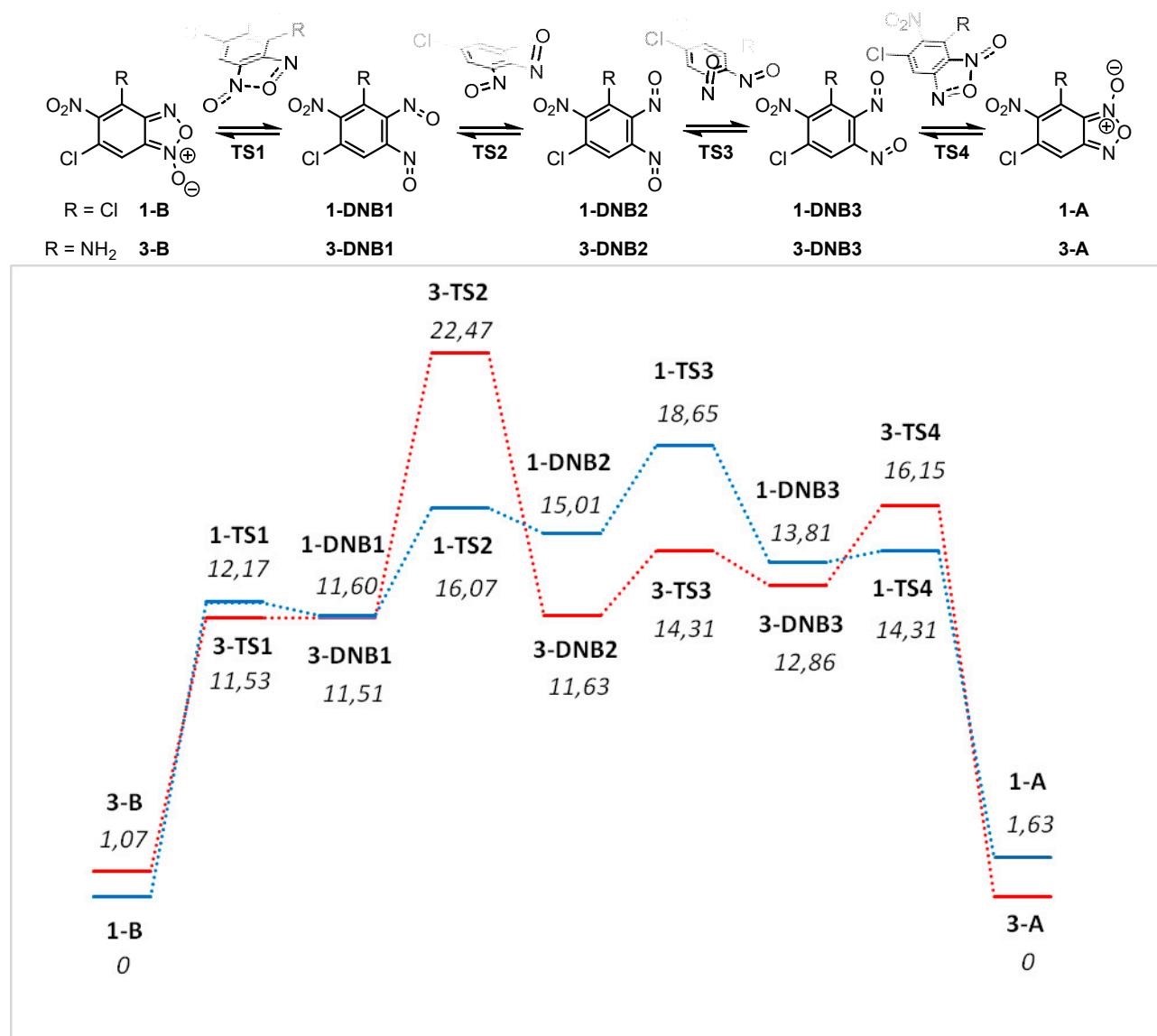
**Figure S1.** The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of the reaction mixture of the azidonitrobenzofuroxan **2** with acetylacetone (CD<sub>3</sub>CN, 400 MHz, 303K).



**Figure S2.** The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of the reaction mixture of the azidobenzofuran **2** with trifluoromethyl-3-oxobutanoic acid ester (CD<sub>3</sub>CN, 400 MHz, 303K).



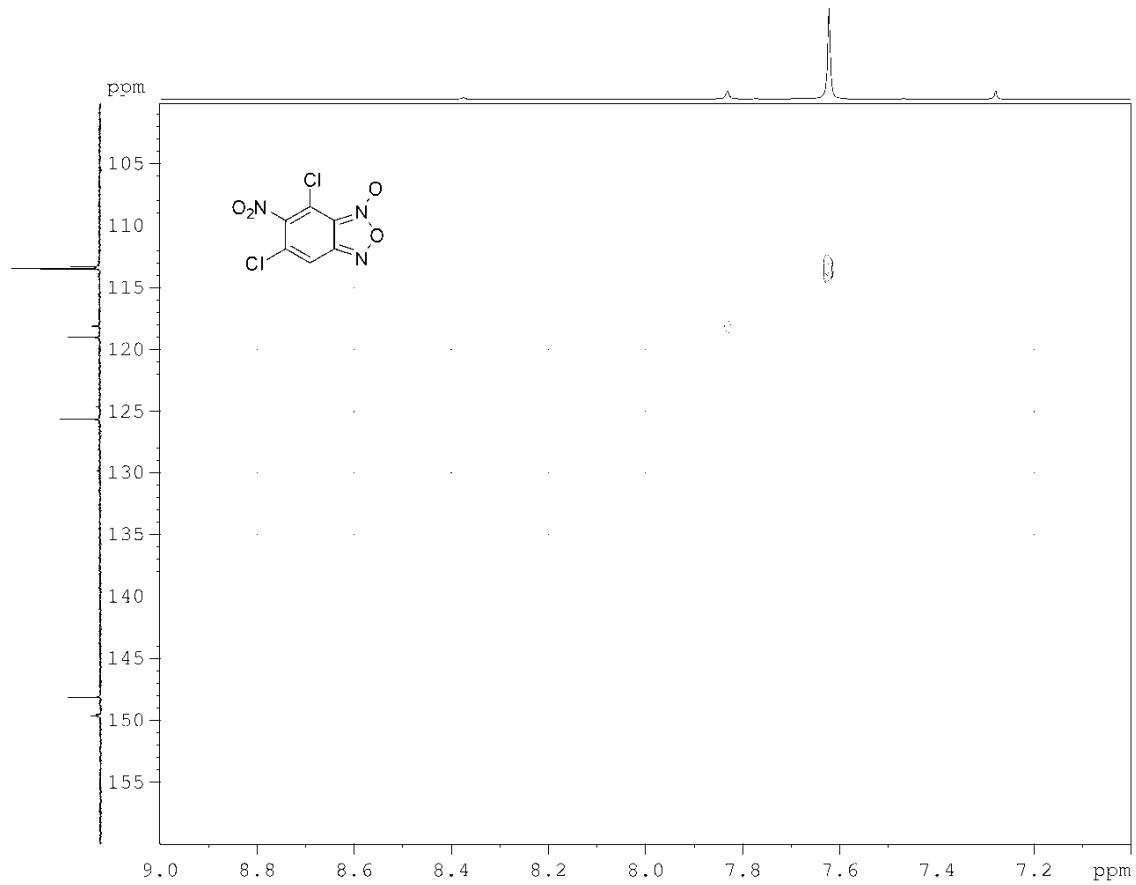
**Figure S3.** A) Crystal packing of **3** view along *a* axes; B) Asymmetric unit of tautomers **3A** and **3B** showing 50% probability thermal ellipsoids. C atoms –grey, N atoms – blue, O atoms – red, Cl atom - green.



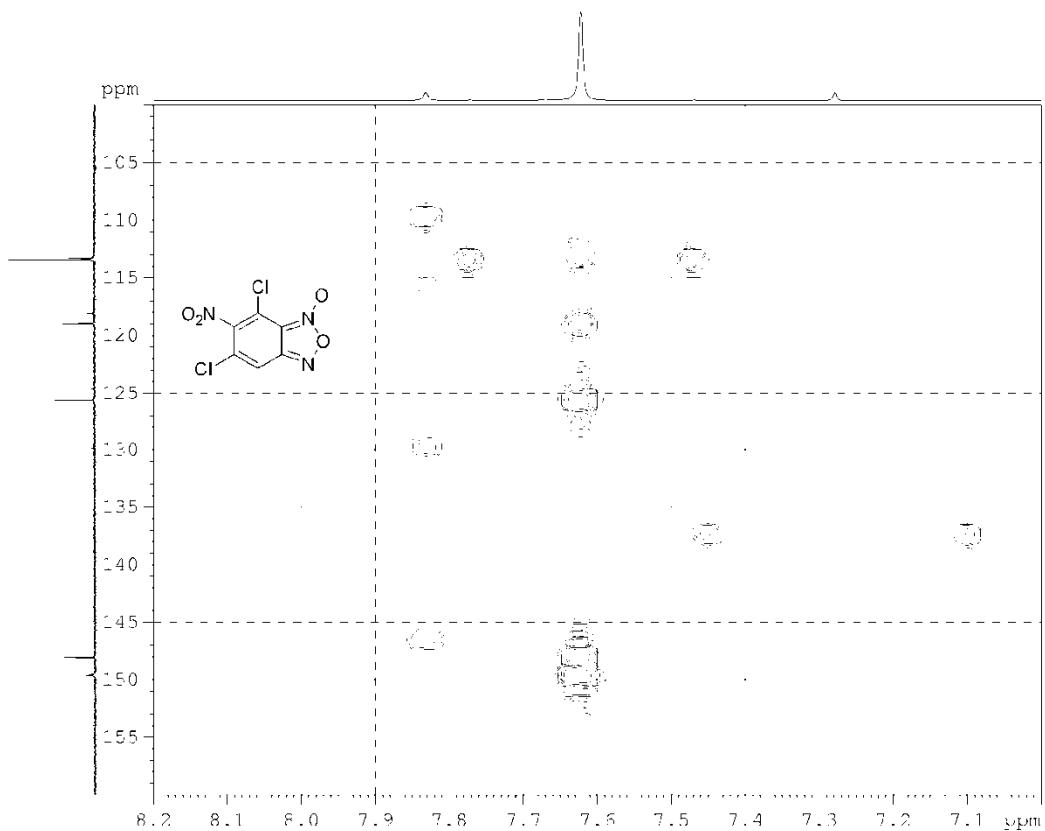
**Figure S4.** Isomerization mechanism of benzofuroxans **1,3** and energy diagram (kCal/mol) as obtained from quantum chemistry calculations (B3LYP/6-31+g(2d,p), Gaussian 16)

**Table S1.** Hydrogen-bond geometry in crystals of the compound **3**.

D—H $\cdots$ A	D—H, Å	H $\cdots$ A, Å	D $\cdots$ A, Å	D—H $\cdots$ A, °
<b>N15A—H15C<math>\cdots</math>O14A</b>	0.86	2.06	2.638 (5)	123.9
<b>N15A—H15D<math>\cdots</math>O10B</b>	0.86	2.10	2.800 (4)	138.3
<b>N15B—H15A<math>\cdots</math>O13B</b>	0.86	1.98	2.543 (7)	121.9
<b>N15B—H15A<math>\cdots</math>O13C</b>	0.86	2.05	2.636 (13)	124.9

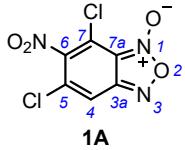
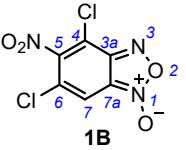


**Figure S5.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC NMR spectrum of **1**,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 253K.

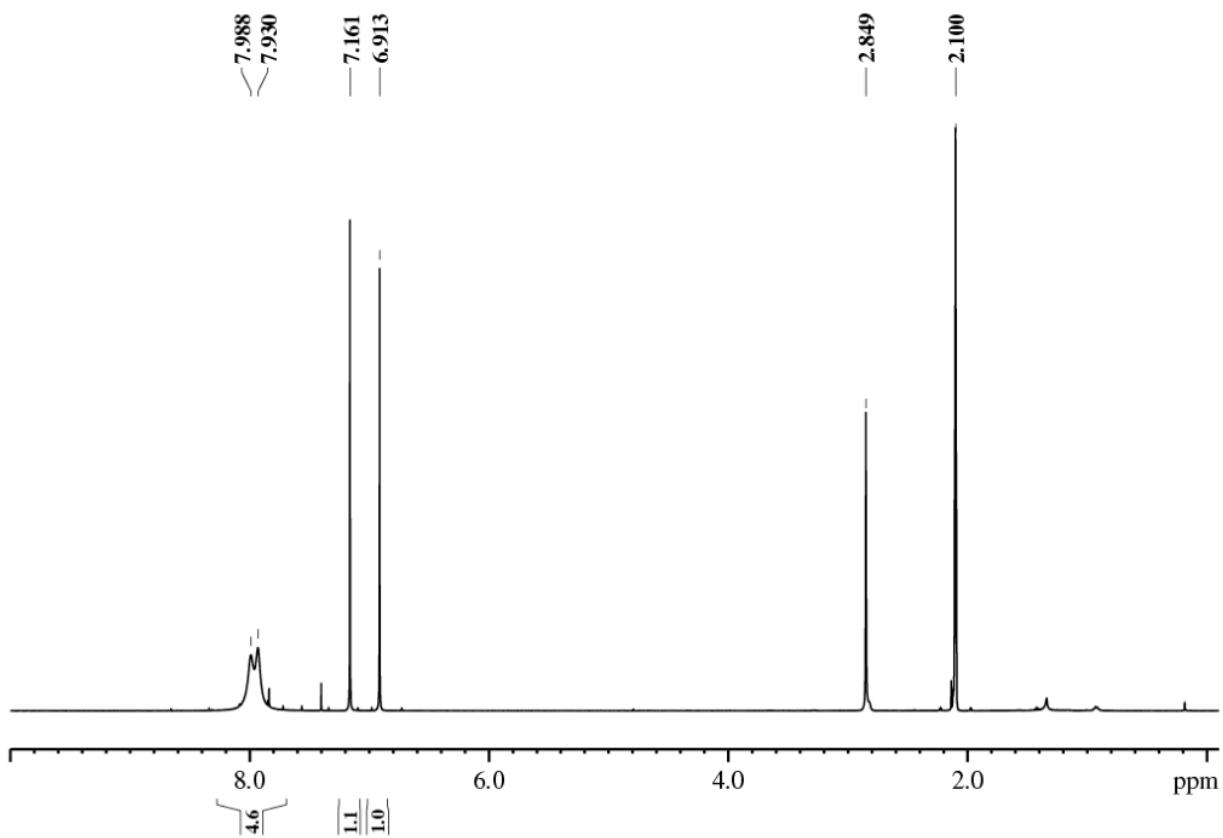


**Figure S6.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HMBC NMR spectrum of **1**,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 253K.

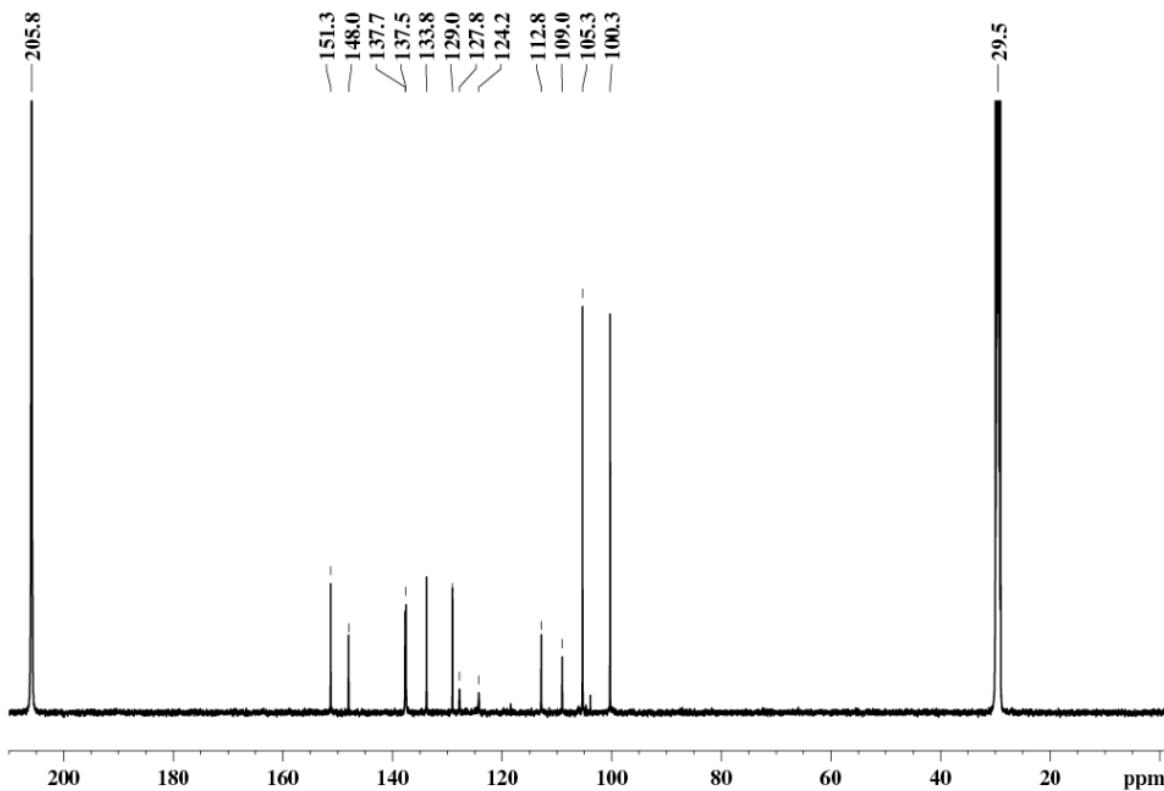
**Table S2.** Experimental and calculated NMR parameters for **1** (253K)

 <b>1A</b>			 <b>1B</b>		
Energy, kCal/mol					
	0				1.63
Nucleus	Experimental	Calculated	Nucleus	Experimental	Calculated
C5	129.9	135.8	C6	125.6	129.6
C4	118.1	116.3	C7	113.5	111.9
C3a	149.5	147.2	C7a	113.3	111.3
C7a	109.6	109.5	C3a	148.1	145.9
C7	115.5	120.9	C4	119.0	123.5
C6	146.6	145.4	C5	149.6	149.1
N3	-*	378.8	N1	-	373.8
N1	-	375.2	N3	-	383.2
NO <sub>2</sub>	-	374.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	-	373.7
H4	7.83	7.58	H7	7.63	7.43

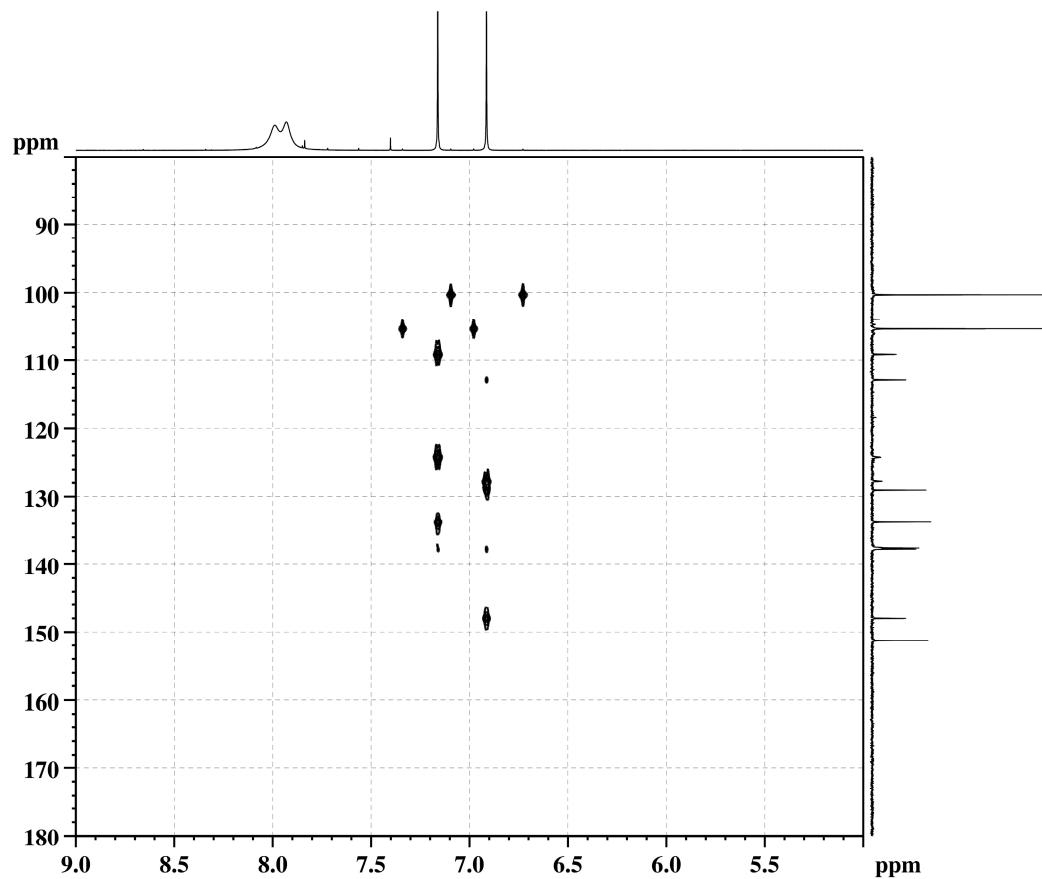
\* - CS was not measured due to low s/n ratio



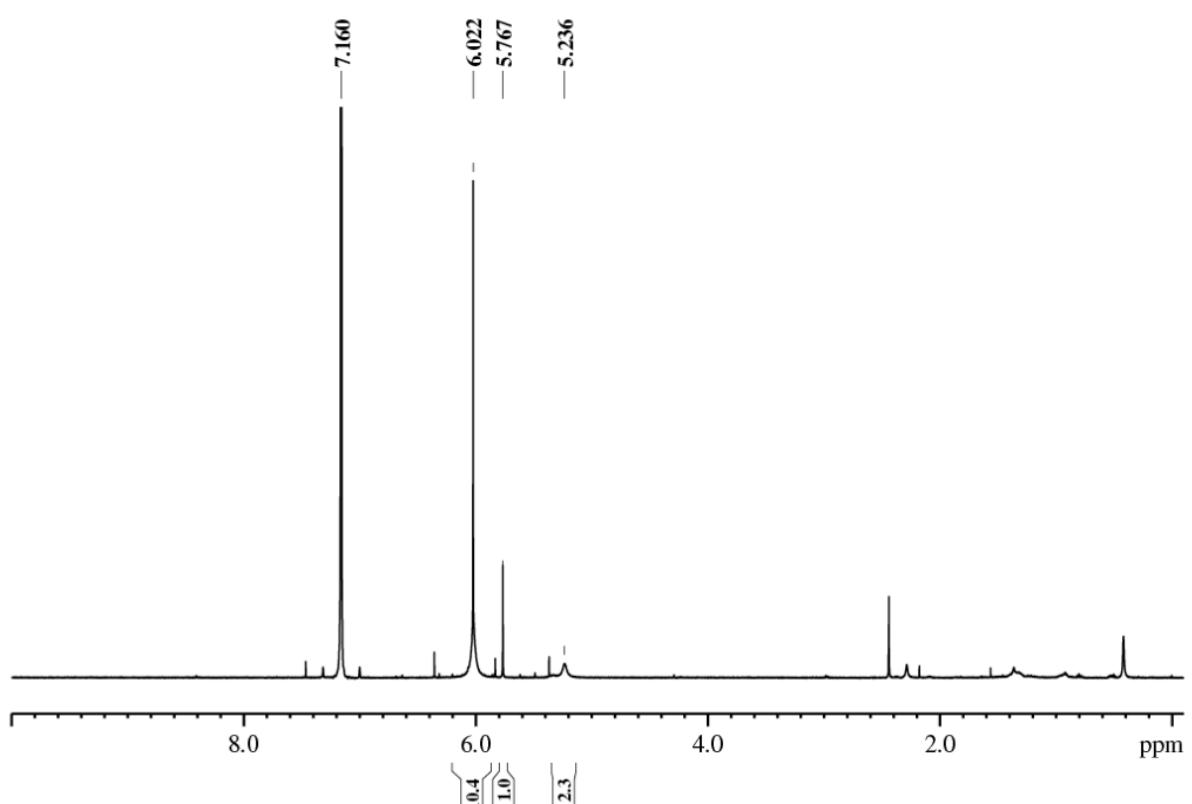
**Figure S7.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz, 303 K) mixture of tautomers **3A** and **3B**.



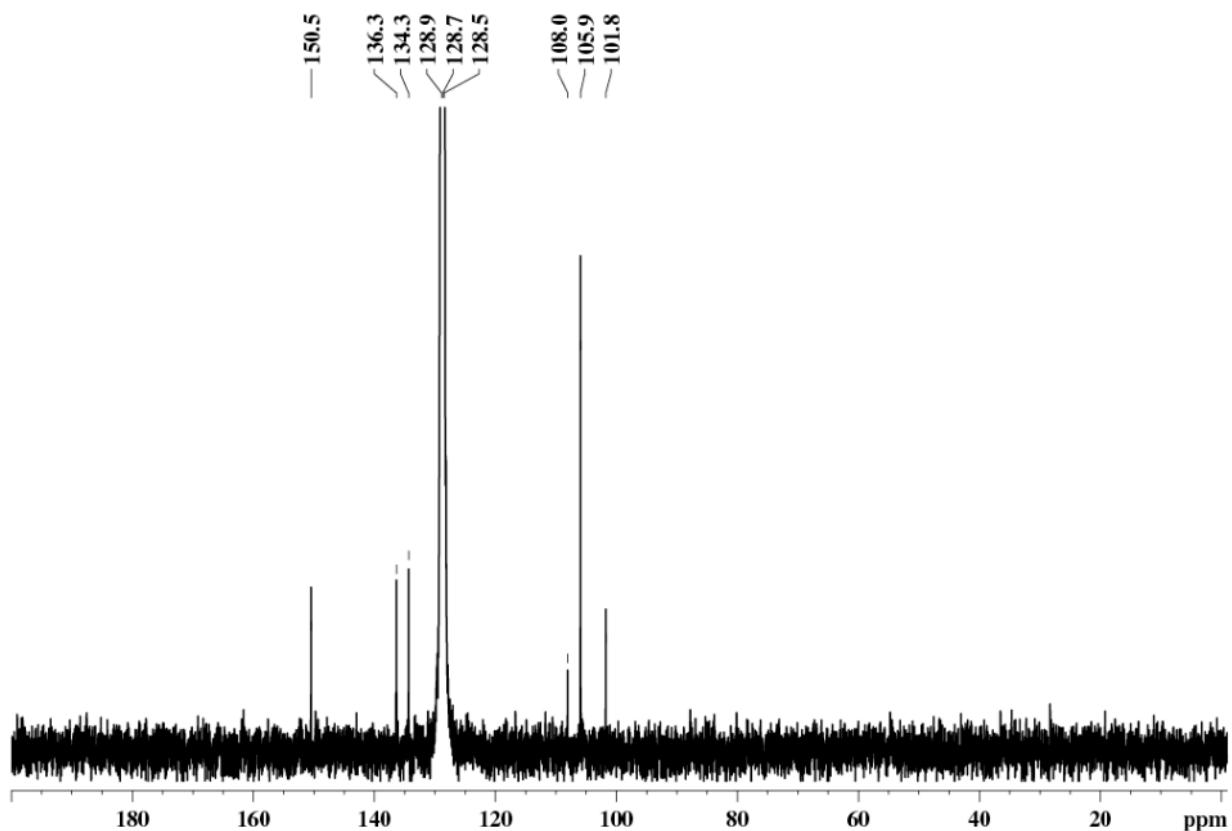
**Figure S8.**  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (acetone- $d_6$ , 126 MHz, 303 K) mixture of tautomers 3A and 3B.



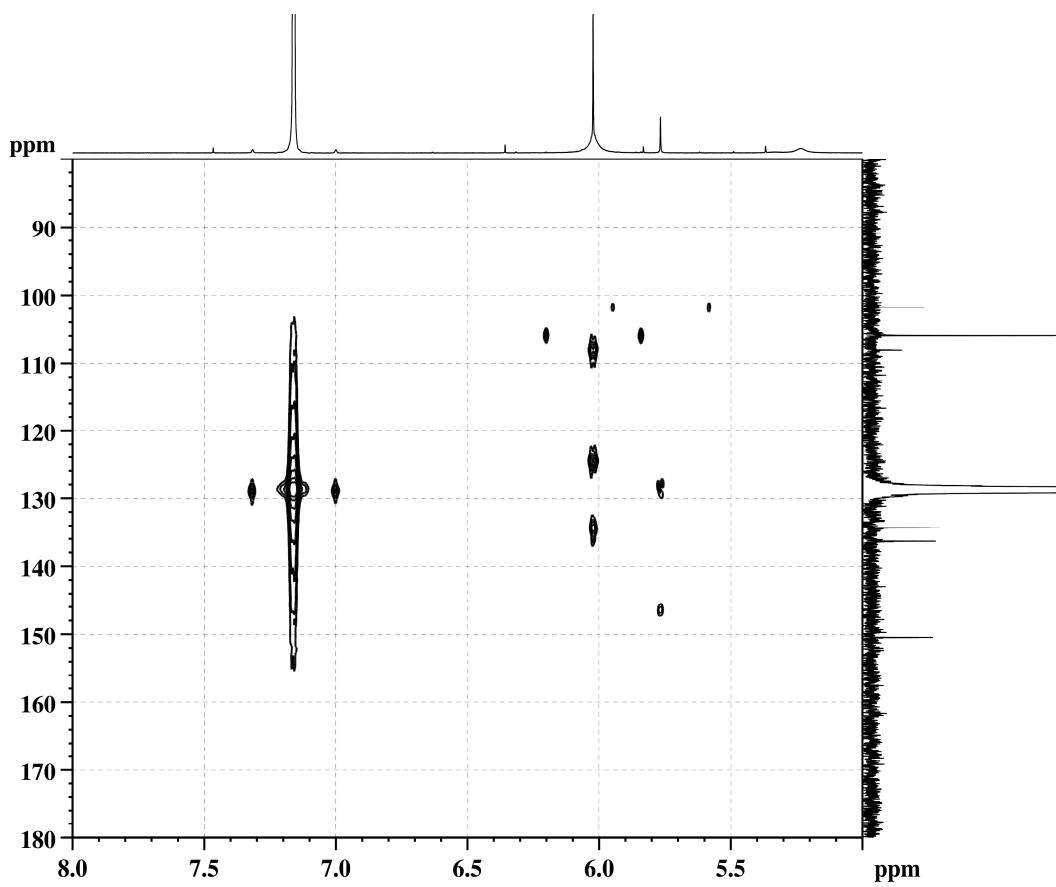
**Figure S9.** HMBC( $^{13}\text{C}$ - $^1\text{H}$ ) NMR (acetone- $d_6$ , 303 K) mixture of tautomers 3A and 3B.



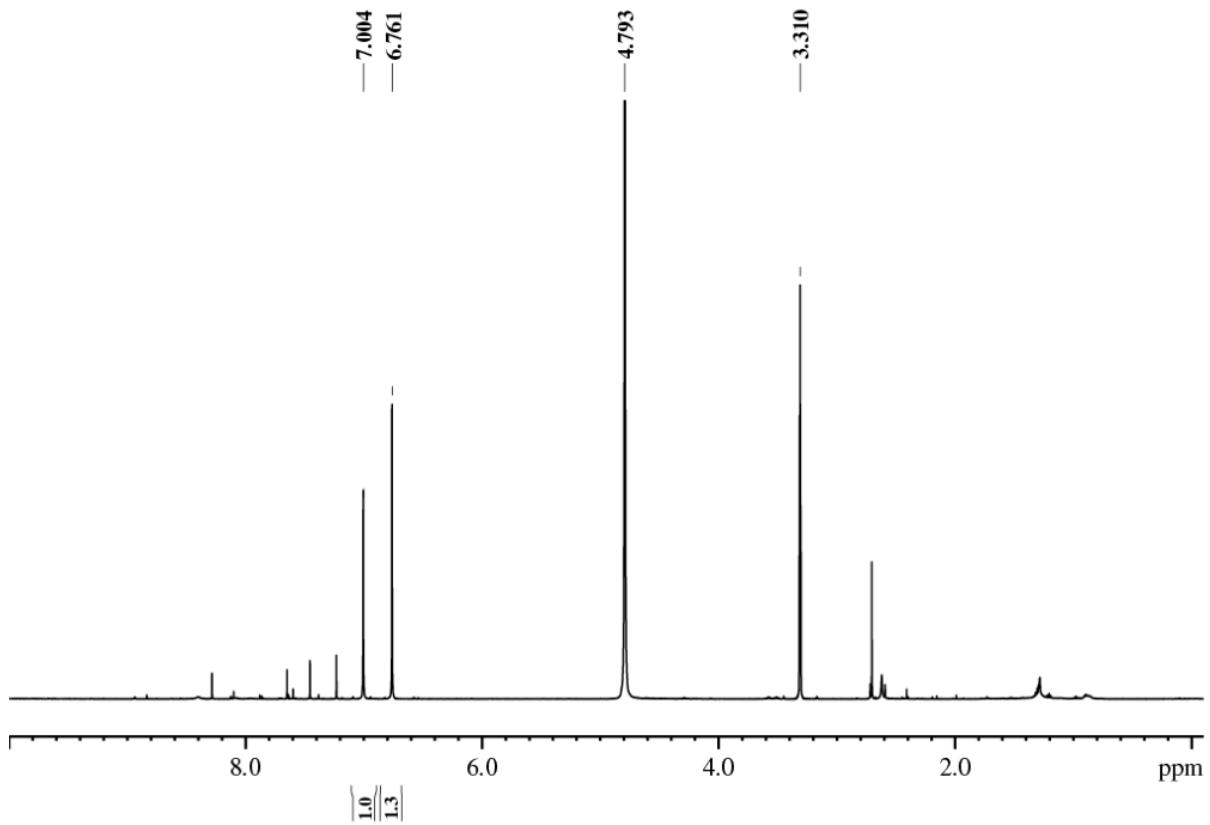
**Figure S10.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (benzene-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz, 303 K) mixture of tautomers 3A and 3B.



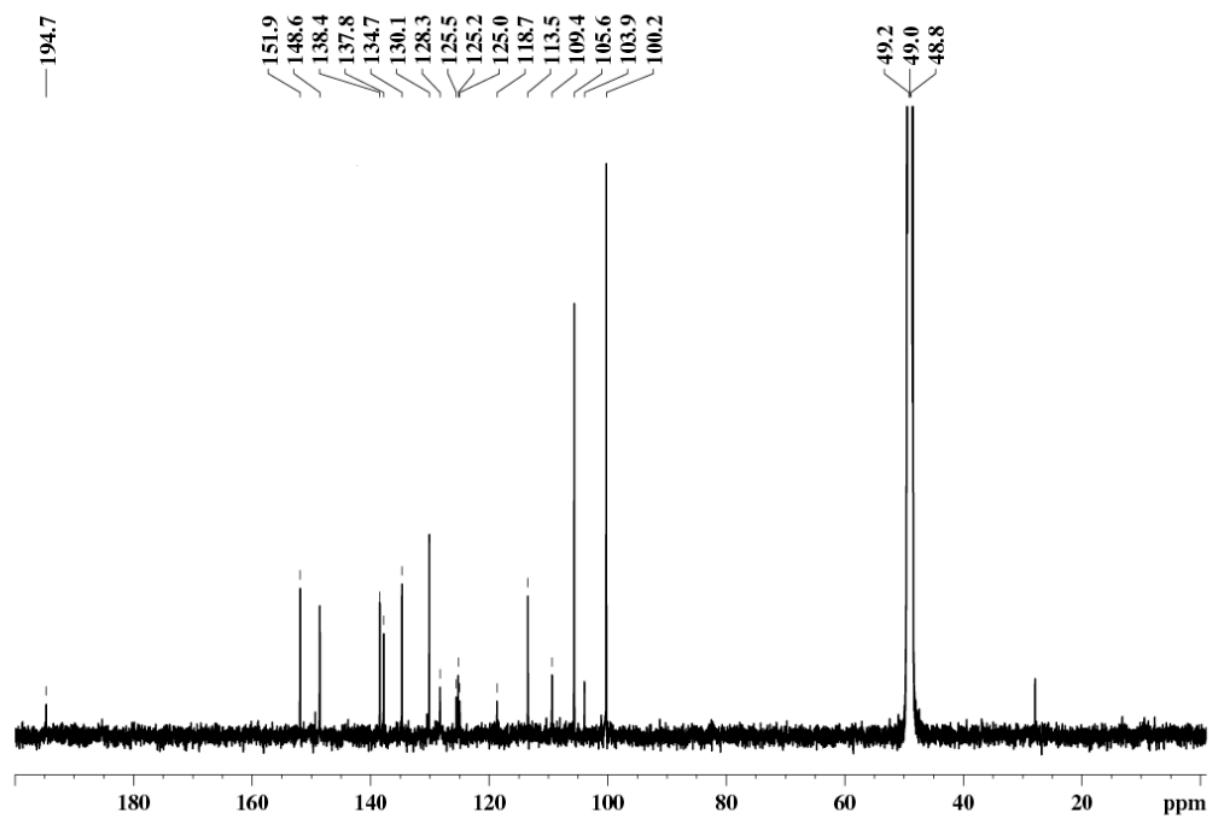
**Figure S11.** <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (benzene-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 126 MHz, 303 K) mixture of tautomers 3A and 3B.



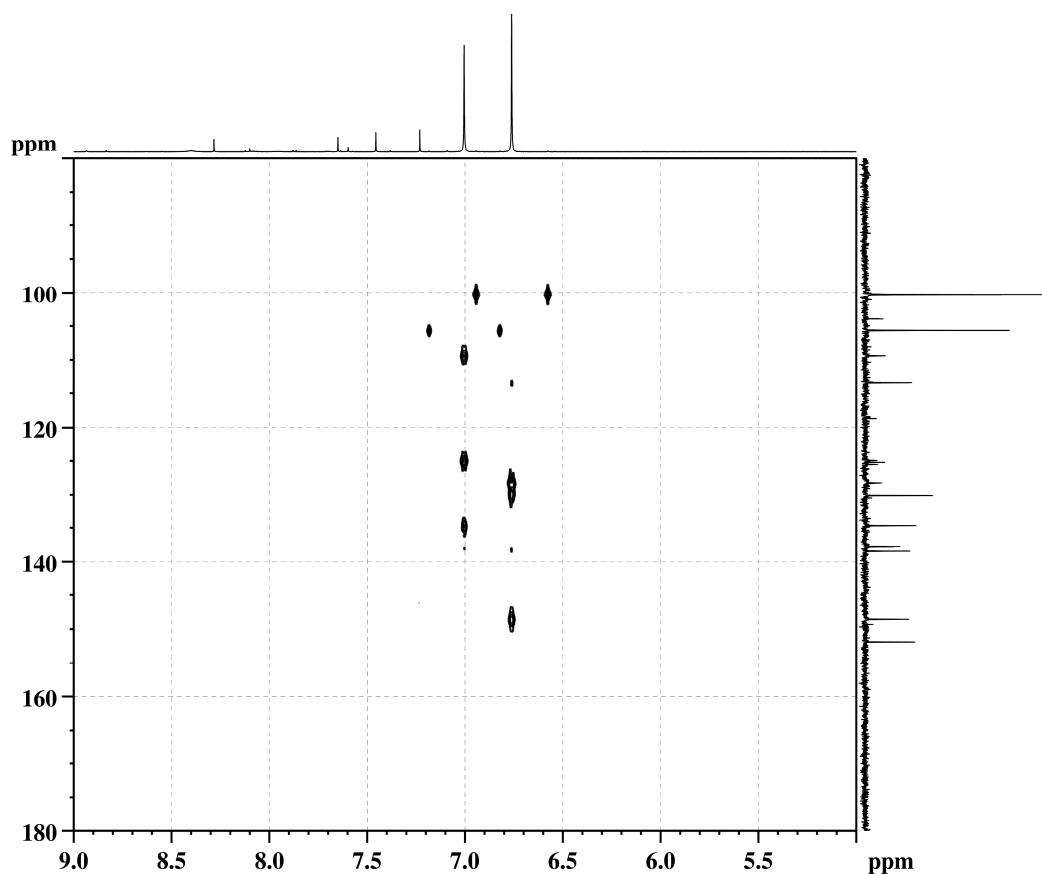
**Figure S12.** HMBC( $^{13}\text{C}$ - $^1\text{H}$ ) NMR (benzene- $d_6$ , 303 K) mixture of tautomers 3A and 3B.



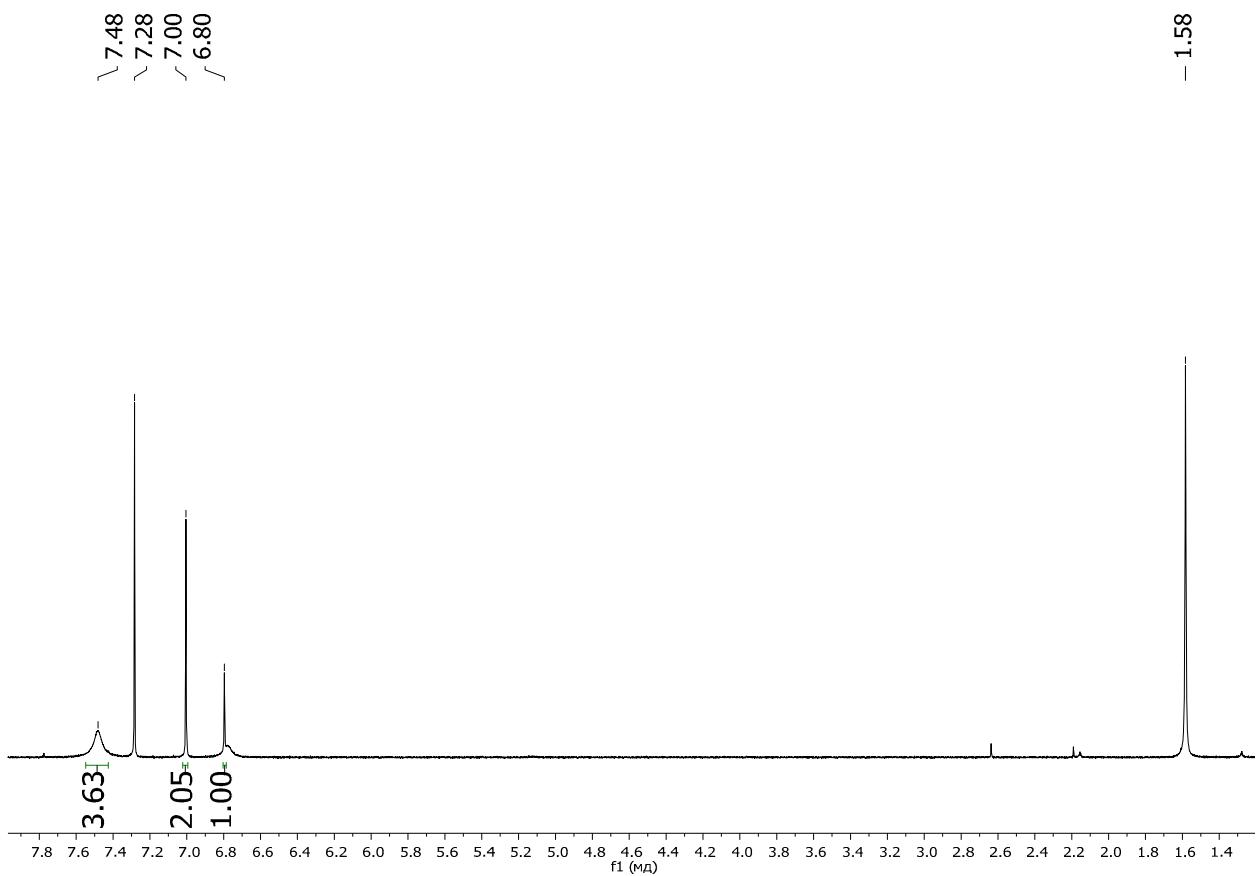
**Figure S13.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (methanol- $d_4$ , 500 MHz, 303 K) mixture of tautomers 3A and 3B.



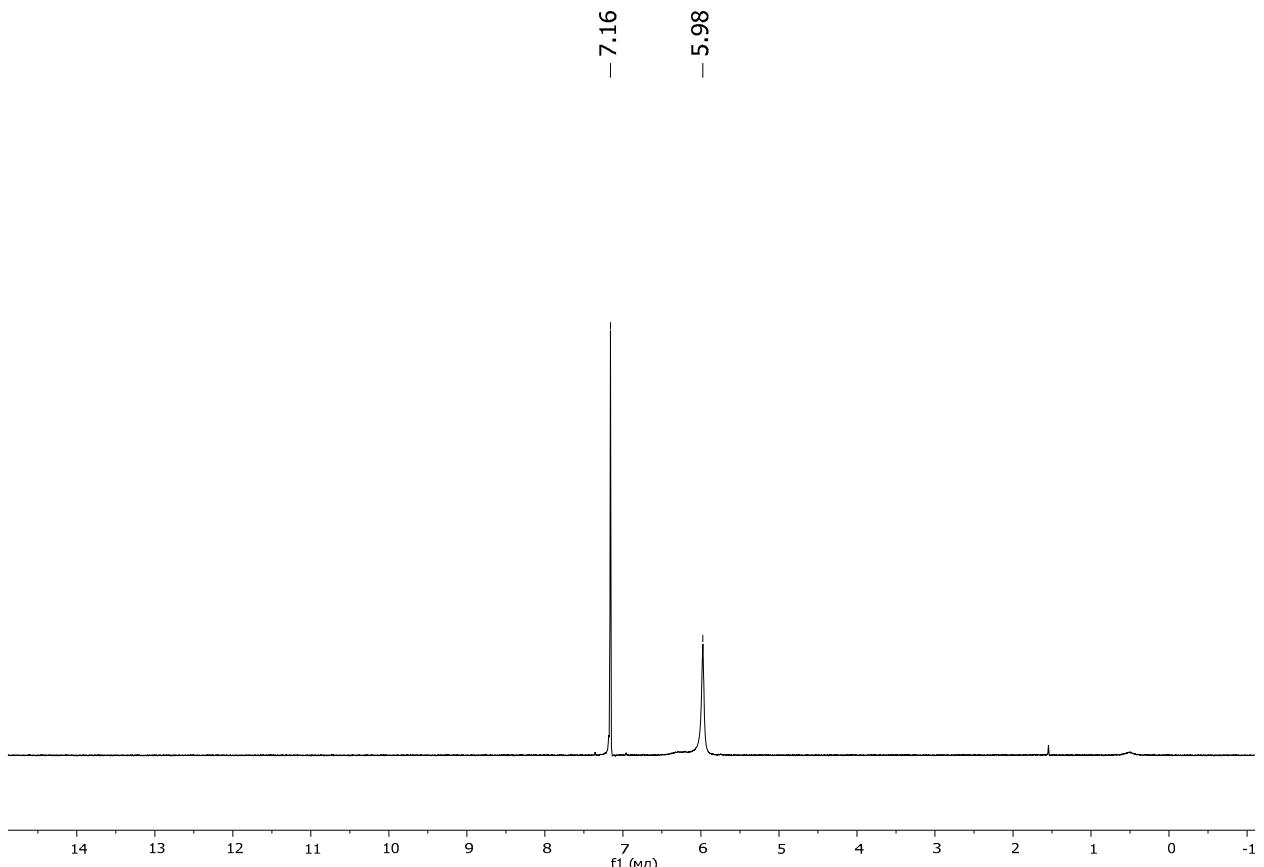
**Figure S14.**  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (methanol- $d_4$ , 126 MHz, 303 K) mixture of tautomers **3A** and **3B**.



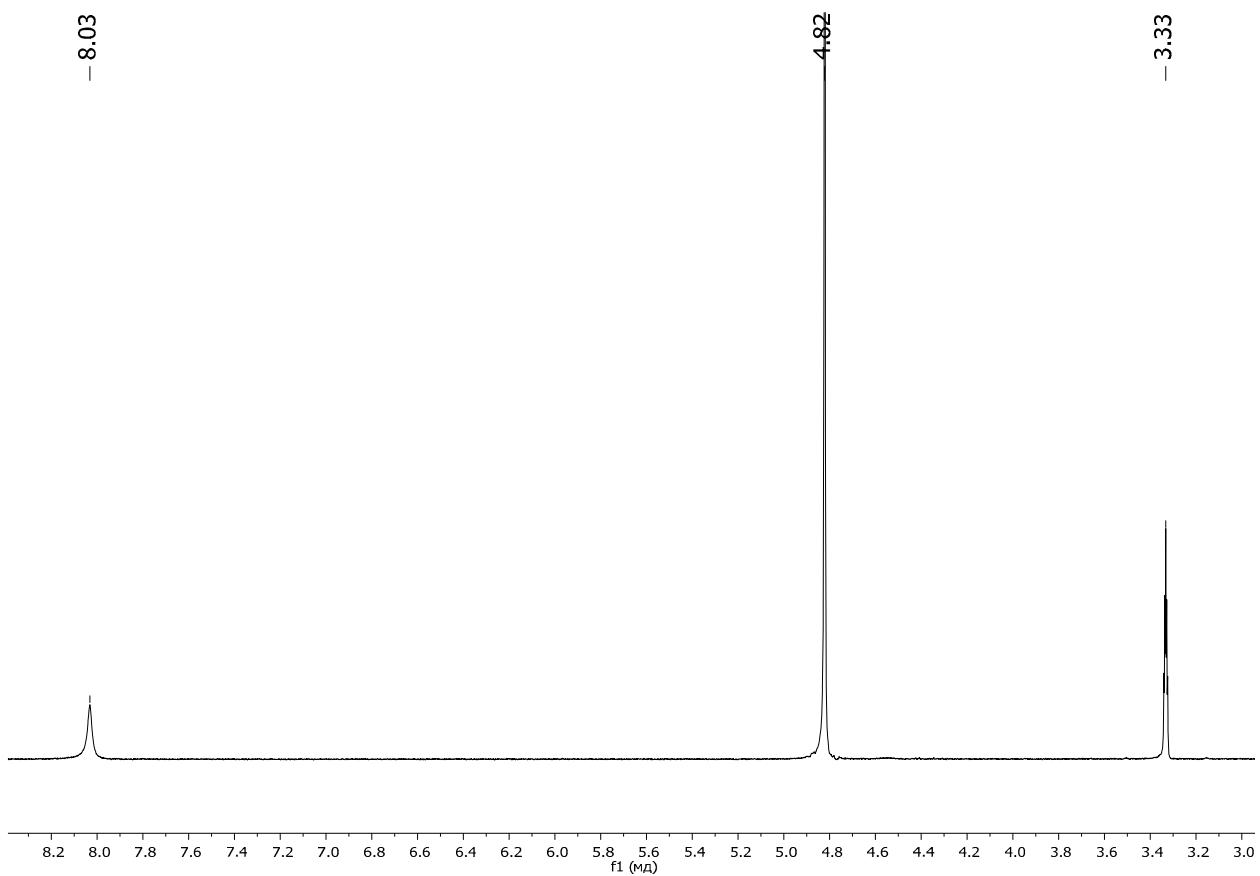
**Figure S15.** HMBC( $^{13}\text{C}$ - $^1\text{H}$ ) NMR (methanol- $d_4$ , 303 K) mixture of tautomers **3A** and **3B**.



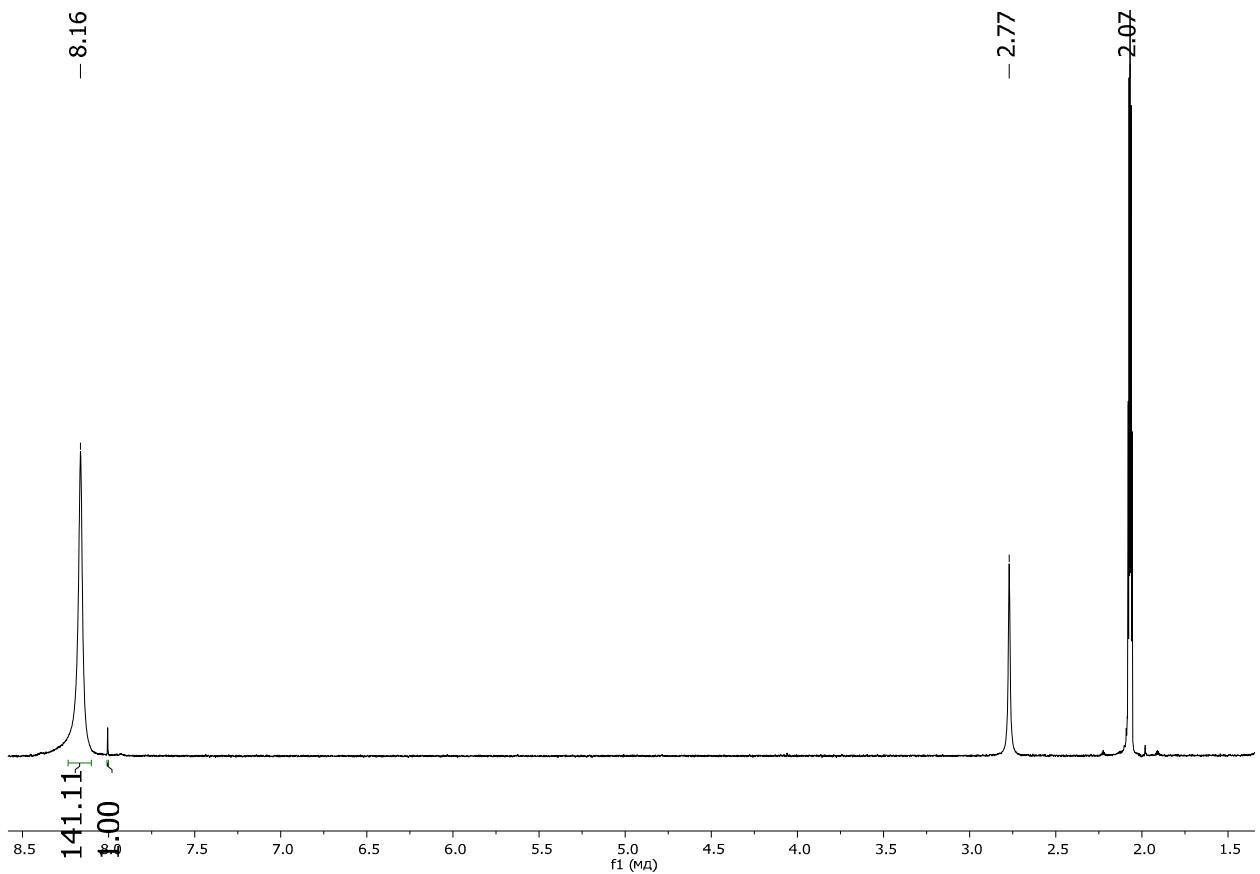
**Figure S16.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz, 303 K) mixture of tautomers **3A** and **3B**.



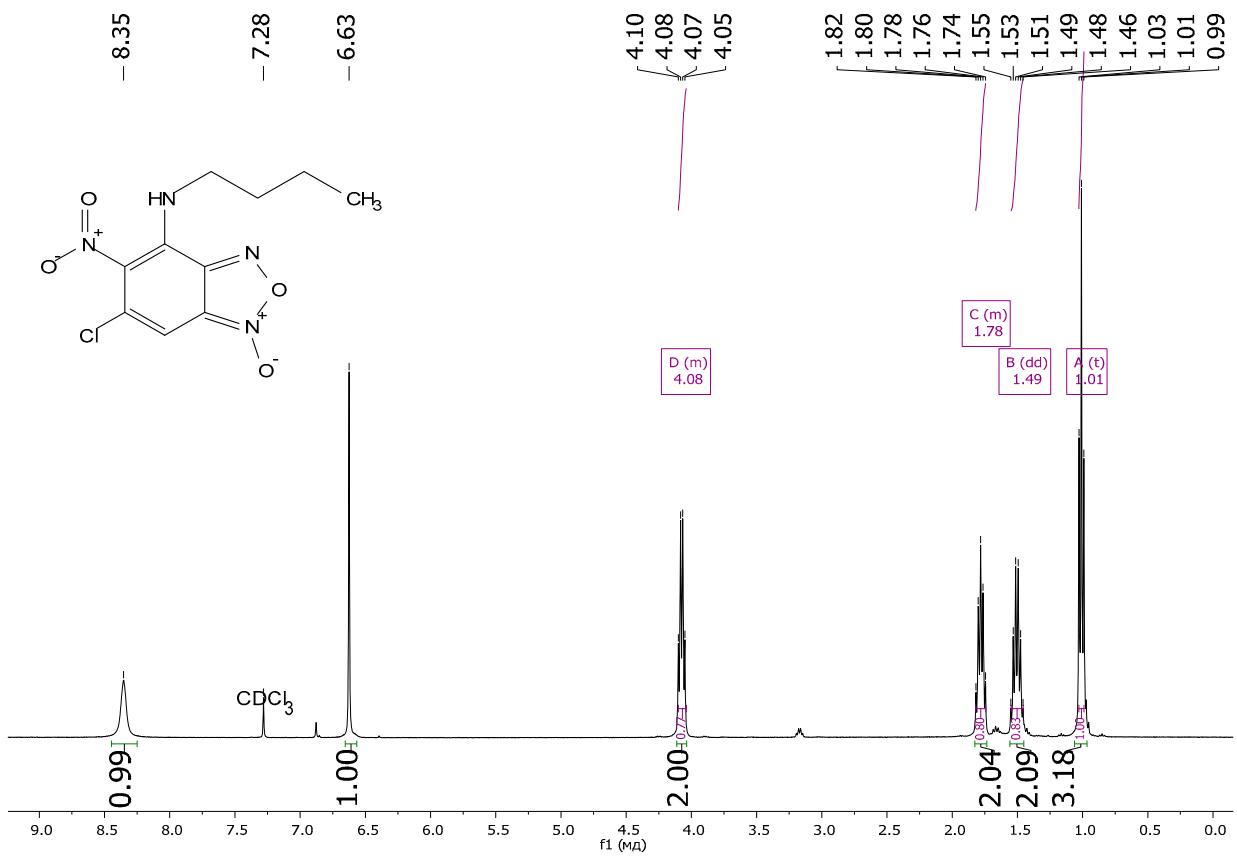
**Figure S17.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR ( $\text{benzene-}d_6$ , 500 MHz, 303 K) of compound **1**.



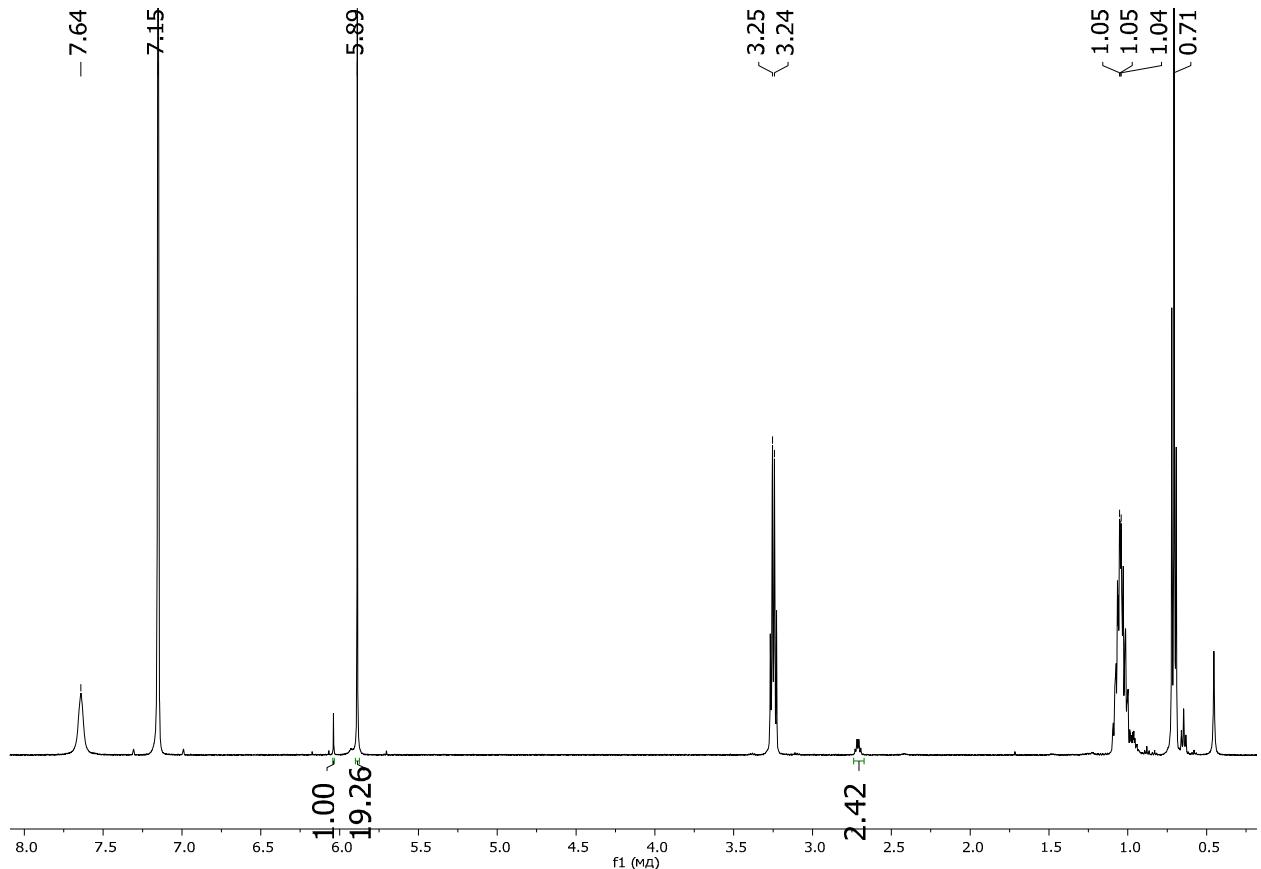
**Figure S18.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>, 500 MHz, 303 K) of compound **1**.



**Figure S19.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz, 303 K) of compound **1**.



**Figure S20.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz, 303 K) of compound 5.



**Figure S21.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (benzene-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz, 303 K) of compound 5.

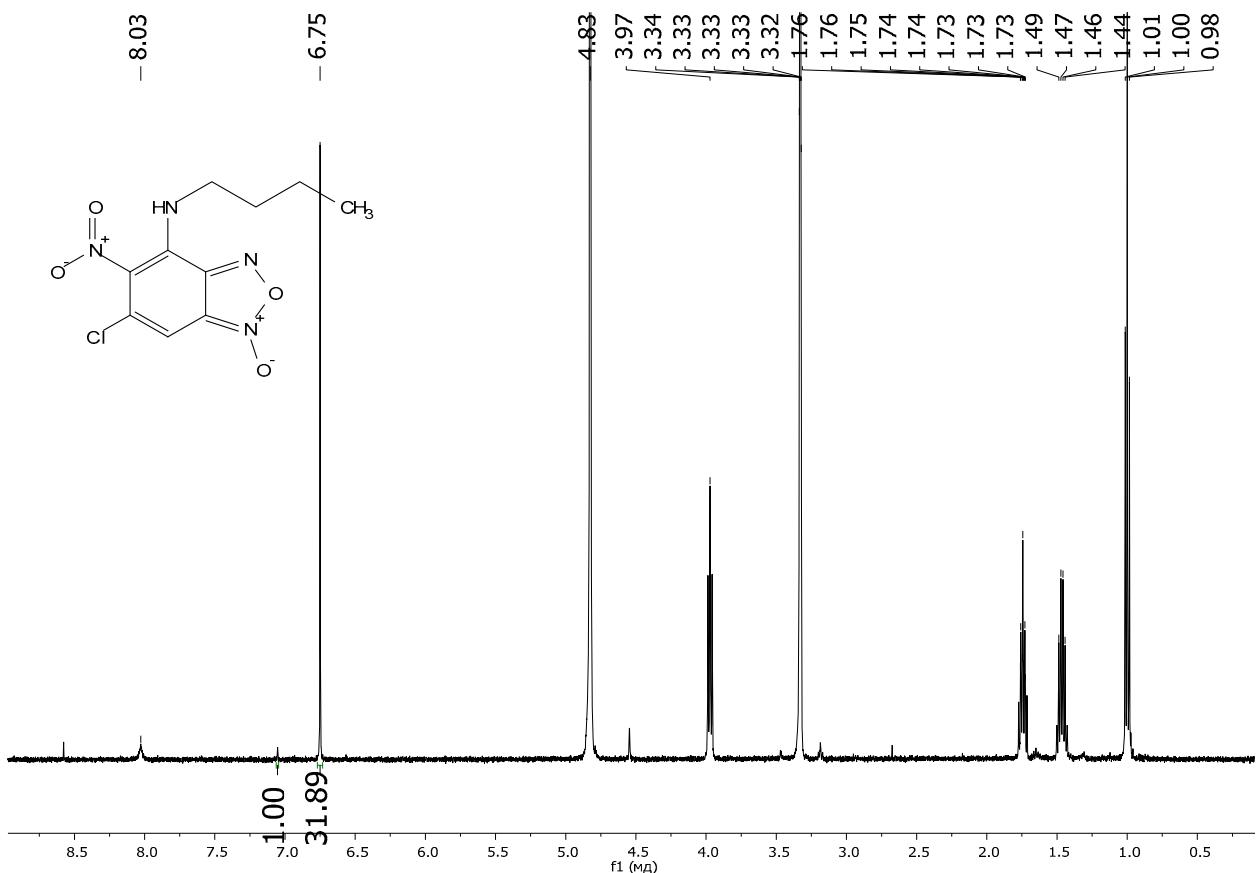


Figure S22.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (methanol- $d_4$ , 500 MHz, 303 K) of compound 5.

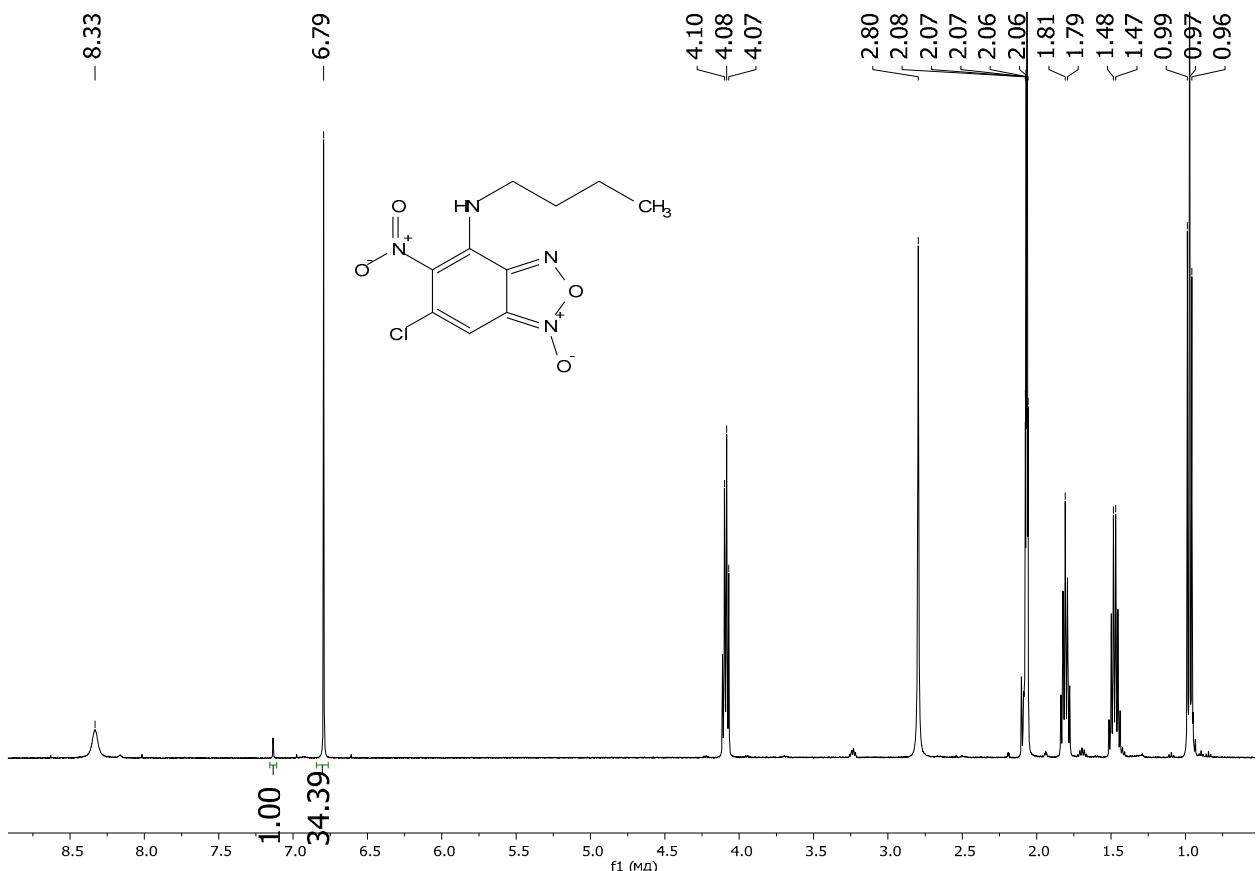
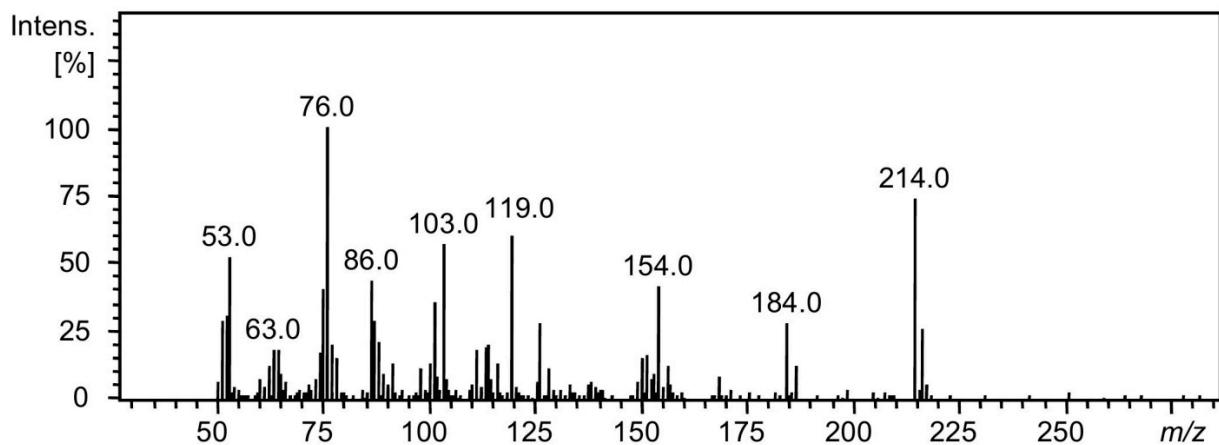
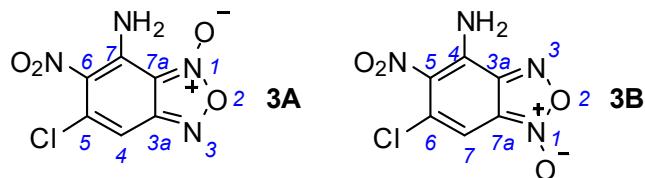


Figure S23.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (acetone- $d_6$ , 500 MHz, 303 K) of compound 5.



**Figure S24.** EI mass spectrum (70 eV) of compound 3

**Table S3.** Change in chemical shifts between tautomers and when changing the solvent for compound 3A/3B.



3A						3B							
	acetone-d <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> D <sub>6</sub>		MeOD			acetone-d <sub>6</sub>		C <sub>6</sub> D <sub>6</sub>		MeOD		
(C7)	151.3	150.5	- 0.8	151.9	0.6	(C4)	148	-3.3	146.5	-4.0	- 1.5	148.6	-3.3 0.6
(C5)	137.6	136.3	- 1.3	137.8	0.2	(C6)	137.7	0.1	n/o/			138.4	0.6 0.7
(C3a)	133.8	134.3	0.5	134.7	0.9	(C7a)	112.8	- 21.0	n/o/			113.5	- 21.2 0.7
(C6)	124.2	124.6	0.4	125.0	0.8	(C5)	127.8	3.6	127.7	3.1	- 0.1	128.3	3.3 0.5
(C7a)	109.0	108	- 1.0	109.4	0.4	(C3a)	129.0	20.0	129.3	21.3	0.3	130.1	20.7 1.1
(C4)	105.3	105.6	0.3	105.6	0.3	(C7)	100.3	-5.0	101.8	-3.8	1.5	100.2	-5.4 - 0.1

$\Delta 1 = \delta(\text{in solvent}) - \delta(\text{in acetone-d}_6)$ ;  $\Delta 2 = \delta(3\text{B}) - \delta(3\text{A})$